

Glenwood (Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House)
800 Orchard Street
Charleston
Kanawha County
West Virginia

HABS No. WV-211

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LVA,
20-CHAR,
4-

PHOTOGRAPHS

HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Architectural and Engineering Record
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20243

RECORD
CLIPS

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WVA,
20-CHAR,
4-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

GLENWOOD (Laidley-Summers-Quarrier
House)

HABS No. WV-211

Location: 800 Orchard Street, Charleston, Kanawha County, West Virginia

USGS Charleston West Quadrangle, Universal Transverse Mercator Coordinates: 17.443160.4246680

Present Owner: West Virginia College of Graduate Studies Foundation; Incorporated. Institute, West Virginia 25112

Present Occupant: Miss Lucy Summers Quarrier

Present Use: Residence

Significance: Glenwood was built in 1850-1852 in the Greek Revival style by William Preston for James Madison Laidley, a local notable, who named the house for a nearby deep rock-strewn glen cut by a stream where Matthews Avenue now runs. Glenwood is significant both as an original example of the best of Charleston's early houses and because it is associated with a number of important local personages, including its first two owners, James Madison Laidley and George W. Summers, who played major roles in the history of the Kanawha Valley and West Virginia. Glenwood was entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1978 as the Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: 1850-1852
2. Architect: William Preston, an English-born builder and stonemason, who should not be confused with the Boston-born architect William G. Preston (1844-1910).
3. Original and subsequent owners: Mrs. James Lovell sold the land, then amounting to 366 acres, to James Madison Laidley in 1850 for \$7,000. In 1857 Laidley sold Glenwood to George W. Summers (whose wife, Amacetta, was Laidley's first cousin). In 1868 Lewis Summers II inherited the property from his father, George W. Summers. In 1928 Lewis Summers II died, leaving his widow, Lucy Woodbridge Summers, and their children,

Elizabeth W. Summers, Lewis Summers III, and George Summers IV, as joint heirs. Elizabeth W. Summers and Lewis Summers III survived as joint owners after their brother George's death, and the death of their mother in 1938. In June of 1943, Lewis Summers III conveyed his interest to the children of his sister, who had married Russell G. Quarrier. When she died in 1950, her daughters Lucy Summers Quarrier and Elizabeth Greenhow Quarrier, and Elizabeth Mae Quarrier, the daughter of their late brother, Alexander Washington Quarrier, inherited the property. Upon the death of Elizabeth Greenhow Quarrier in 1973, Lucy Summers Quarrier acquired her late sister's interest and shared the ownership with her niece, Elizabeth Mae Quarrier, by then Mrs. Hederick. In December of 1978, the two owners donated the estate, which had been in the possession of the second owner and his descendants since 1857, to the West Virginia College of Graduate Studies Foundation, Inc. Approximately one and three quarters of an acre remain of the original 366 acres. Eventually, the main house will be used as the residence of the President of the College of Graduate Studies. The Quarters will be used as offices for the Foundation.

4. Alterations and additions: The exterior is unaltered except for brown paint, first applied to the brick walls around 1900. A modern kitchen and bathrooms have been installed, two rear second-floor rooms have been converted into an apartment, and closets have been added in several rooms. The yellow-stained poplar door and window casings, originally grained, were painted gray in 1954, when the house was restored for the Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Quarrier under the direction of Genevieve E. Pennypacker of Winchester, Virginia. The doors retain their original finish. Earlier, Greek Revival murals representing female figures and classical columns in the entrance hall were painted out.

B. Historical Context:

James Madison Laidley (1809-1896), for whom Glenwood was built, was the son of James Grant Laidley, an attorney from Parkersburg, who represented Wood County in the Virginia General Assembly in the years 1804-1806. James M. Laidley, or "Madison," as he was generally known, moved to Charleston as a young man and at the age of twenty founded the Western Register, a newspaper he edited. In 1848-1849 Laidley was a member of the Virginia General Assembly. A decade later he ran for Congress but was defeated by General Albert Jenkins, his democratic opponent. By 1850 he had accumulated a small fortune from a saltmaking operation in the Kanawha City area of present-day Charleston. His wealth enabled Laidley to complete Glenwood by 1852. It is generally believed that "business entanglements" and the decline of local salt prices induced Laidley to sell his house in 1857. The buyer of Glenwood was Judge George W. Summers, for whom Summers County, West Virginia, is named.

The Summers family came to the Kanawha Valley in the winter of 1813 from Alexandria, Virginia. They settled first near Winfield, where they built a log house called "Walnut Grove." Lewis Summers's "Journal of a Tour from Alexandria, Virginia, to Gallipolis, Ohio, in 1808" was published in the Southern Historical Magazine issue of February 1892. Lewis Summers (1778-1846) was an attorney, judge, store owner at Kanawha Salines, member of the Virginia General Assembly from Kanawha County in 1817-1818, and a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1829.

George W. Summers (1804-1868), younger brother of Lewis, was elected to the Virginia General Assembly in 1830-1831 and in 1834-1835. He was a member of the U. S. House of Representatives in the 1841 and 1843 sessions. Summers won acclaim for his speaking and debating abilities in the Virginia Convention of 1850 when the questions of taxation and representation as viewed by western Virginians were addressed in opposition to the power structure of Tidewater Virginia. The discontent so eloquently expressed by Summers climaxed in the formation of the State of West Virginia in 1863.

George W. Summers was defeated for Governor of Virginia in 1851, largely because he was tagged by the opposition as an abolitionist. In 1852 he was elected Judge of the 18th Circuit and served until 1858. He is perhaps best remembered for his active work in the Washington Peace Conference of 1861, where "he did all he could to secure peace and prevent disunion." In the same year Summers was a delegate to the Virginia Convention, where he bitterly opposed the secession of Virginia from the Union. His pro-Union stance was known to President Lincoln, who is said by the Charleston historian Laidley to have "contemplated, if not offered the Judge a place on his cabinet or a place on the Supreme bench," (W. S. Laidley, History of Charleston and Kanawha County, p. 104)

During and after the Civil War, Summers devoted himself to his extensive legal practice and to the management of his farm. His service was not forgotten, however. Laidley records that "if you ask the old people who was the ablest man this county has ever produced, they will uniformly tell you that it was Mr. Summers, the lawyer and advocate."

Following the death of Judge Summers in 1868, Glenwood passed to his surviving heir, Lewis Summers II. The property is presently (1978) occupied by Miss Lucy Summers Quarrier, a descendant of Judge Summers.

PART II. ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

A. General Statement:

1. Architectural character: Glenwood is a vernacular Greek Revival gable-roofed brick residence with a one-story tetrastyle pedimented entrance portico of the Tower of the Winds order and a two-story rear gallery. Built in 1850-1852, this carefully proportioned, handsomely detailed, and well-built house is one of the best-preserved and finest early dwellings in the Kanawha Valley. A substantial freestanding two-story gable-roofed brick outbuilding at the rear of the imposing house formerly served as a kitchen and house slaves' quarters. Prior to the Civil War, Glenwood was a large working farm. Shorn of its original extensive acreage, Glenwood nevertheless retains on its present one-and-three-quarter-acre site remarkably intact architectural and landscape features unimpaired by the growth of West Charleston.
2. Condition of fabric: -The general condition of the house is excellent. The sandstone base of the entrance portico, plinths flanking the front steps, and the top step are spalled, and the sandstone bases of the wooden portico columns are badly weathered. Some mortar joints need repointing.

The general condition of the quarters is sound. There is some deterioration of the masonry, particularly around the chimneys and above the doorways. Some repointing has been poorly done. The interior plastering is in bad condition.

B. Description of Exterior:

1. Over-all dimensions: The rectangular two-and-a-half-story house measures approximately 54'3" (including gallery-end steps) by 65'9" (including front entrance portico and steps and width of rear gallery) over-all. The house block alone measures approximately 53'8" (three-bay front) by 43'0" (exclusive of rear gallery). The freestanding two-story kitchen and quarters outbuilding measures approximately 46' (front, including one-story wooden addition) by 26' (including width of front porch) over-all. The brick block alone measures approximately 16'4" by 34'4".
2. Foundations: The foundation walls are built of locally quarried sandstone with three courses of regular ashlar exposed above grade. The walls are over 18" thick and project about 1½" to 1½" beyond the upper wall planes, the top ashlar course thus forming a shallow water table.

3. Walls: Above the foundation, the 18"-thick walls are built of locally fired brick, the face brick being laid up in stretcher bond and painted brown. The two bays flanking the central bay of the front (south) elevation are recessed four inches, leaving broad pseudo-pilasters at the corners and giving added emphasis to the central bay. The end (east and west) walls rise above the roof line to form gabled parapets.
4. Structural system: The exterior and principal interior walls are constructed of load-bearing brick masonry supporting wooden floor joists. The masonry first-floor partitions are approximately 14" thick.
5. Porches: The tetrastyle gable-roofed portico sheltering the front entrance is the principal architectural feature of the house. Its stone floor is about 6'6" deep and is approached by seven steps approximately 8'9" wide. The broad steps ascend between weather-worn single-panel-fronted sandstone plinths whose two ashlar courses and capstones continue those of the portico base. The fluted wooden shafts of the paired Greek Corinthian columns have molded bases resting on low square sandstone plinths and terminate in Tower of the Winds capitals supporting a full entablature. Above, the low-pitched pediment is correctly proportioned according to ancient Greek precedent. The outer column of each pair has a paneled pilaster respond. The portico is painted dark gray and sanded, the columns heavily so.

The two-story rear porch, or gallery, spans the north elevation under a monopitch roof that appears to continue the back slope of the main roof. The first floor is only one step above grade and is not railed in. Five rectangular "carpenter Doric" wooden piers divide the porch into four bays and support the second floor, which has similar but shorter piers superposed on those below. The upper piers support simple wooden railings and the roof, which has a boxed cornice. At the west end, both floors are enclosed by wooden louvers. A louvered first-floor west door leads to the foot of a partially enclosed wooden stairway that ascends north four steps to two winders in the northwest corner of the porch and thence east ten steps to the second floor. The porch is painted dark brown.

6. Chimneys: Brick rectangular paired chimneys with simple stone cornices rise behind the east and west gable parapets. A fifth chimney west of center on the north slope of the roof is similar to the others.

7. Openings:

- a. Doorways and doors: The gray-painted wooden frontispiece is flanked by the pilasters responding to the outer columns of the portico. It is composed of a rectangular opening flanked by rectangular sidelights above single-paneled dados and crowned by a rectangular transom that is, in turn, flanked by transom-lights above the sidelights. The four jamb posts are headed by acanthus-foliated consoles. All the original glass was replaced circa 1954 by Blenko Glass from Huntington, West Virginia, and is protected by ornamental wrought-iron cast-iron-accented grillwork. The solid white walnut four-paneled front door retains its original silver-plated doorknob and keyhole escutcheon plate. Elaborate carriage lamps are mounted between the frontispiece and the pilaster responds. They are not original to the house.

The doorways opening onto the north porch from the kitchen and dining room have rectangular transoms. There is also a doorway between the second-floor room in the northwest corner and the porch. All three north doorways are plain and unornamented.

- b. Windows and shutters: The window openings are rectangular and are fitted with wooden double-hung six-over-six-light sash flanked by wooden louvered pintle-hung shutters. (The front entrance is also fitted with a set of paired louvered shutter doors.) The acanthus motif of the entrance jamb consoles is repeated at smaller scale in the foliated consoles supporting the flat window cornices and the brackets below the sandstone lug sills of the south, east, and west windows. The north windows lack cornices and other ornamental trim. Dark gray sanded paint gives the window trim the appearance of stone.

8. Roof:

- a. Shape, covering: The ridge of the gable roof runs east-west, parallel with the front of the house. The ends of the main roof, which has a relatively low pitch (about 30°), are concealed by gabled parapets of similar slope. The rear roof slope continues over the north porch spanning the rear of the block. Beyond the parapets, there is a wooden half-gable at each end of the porch. The entire roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

b. Cornice, eaves: The front (south) elevation is terminated by a wooden full entablature that breaks forward over the central bay and the broad pseudo-pilasters at the corners. Above the architrave and plain frieze, the denticulated cornice projects boldly and finishes in a cyma recta corona. The full entablature returns for a short distance on the east and west elevations, the return segments being repeated at the northeast and northwest corners (although there is no entablature on the north elevation, where the roof continues down to the plain boxed cornice at the edge of the north porch). The denticulated cornice continues as a raking cornice across each gable parapet. The metal downspouts from the concealed gutters are at the south end of the west wall and the east end of the north porch. The entablature and cornices are painted a darker brown than the brick walls.

9. Exterior metalwork: There are plain wrought-iron railings at the east and west ends of the entrance portico. The sidelights and transom of the front entrance are fronted by wrought-iron grilles with foliated cast-iron ornaments. There are four cast-iron foundation vents in the front elevation, and there is an S-shaped iron anchor in each gable.

C. Description of Interior:

1. Floor plans: There is a partial cellar, a portion of which is hewn from an outcropping of solid sandstone. On the first floor, the front half of the house contains a central entrance hall approximately 11'3" wide by 19'6" deep flanked by a southwest parlor about 18'4" wide by 19'3" deep and by a southeast library around 18'6" wide by 12'0" deep. The remainder of the front space is occupied by a stair hall about 6'3" wide north of the library. The north half of the house is divided into three rooms, a kitchen approximately 19'9" deep by 14'3" in the northwest corner, a dining room about 19'6" by 17'9" in the middle, and a bedroom around 19'6" by 16'6" in the northwest corner. There is a lavatory underneath the stair landing. The first-story ceilings are approximately 12' above the floor.

The second-floor plan is like that of the first floor, except that the south half of the central room over the dining room has been subdivided to provide space for two bathrooms and some closets. One bathroom is entered from the hall over the entrance hall, and the other is entered from the central room, which is now about 11'9" wide. Another bathroom occupies the northeast corner of the bedroom over the parlor, and closets have been built into all the bedrooms. The second-story ceilings are over 10' high. The large attic space above the second floor is lighted by a single window in each gable.

2. Stairways: The wooden open-string stairs ascend eastward 15 risers to a deep landing and thence westward six risers to the second floor. Below the ninth riser, a partition spanning the stair hall encloses a lavatory. The plain square balusters support a walnut handrail that rises from the mushroom cap of the simple turned newel post. The stringpiece is plain, i.e., without brackets. The stairs continue to the attic in an eastward run of 12 risers to a landing and a westward run of six risers above the landing. There are no interior service stairs. Apparently the north porch stairs served that purpose.
3. Flooring: The floors are random-width pine stained a warm deep brown walnut color.
4. Wall and ceiling finish: The plaster walls of the principal spaces are papered. The walls of ancillary areas are painted. There are dadoes in the halls and principal rooms. Dadoes are atypical for the date of the house and appear to have been added later, probably during the restoration in 1954. The ceilings are plaster.
5. Openings:
 - a. Doorways and doors: All openings are trabeated, except for the plain archway between the entrance hall and the stair hall. The doorways are framed by heavy Greek Revival crossetted architraves, those in the entrance hall, parlor and library having cornices. The reveals and soffits of the doorways are paneled. The solid walnut doors are six-paneled and stained, not painted.
 - b. Windows: The window architraves are like those of the doorways. The windows have six-over-six-light double-hung wooden sash.
6. Decorative features and trim: As noted above, the wooden interior trim is plain and somewhat heavy. The baseboards are 11" high. There are deep, simply molded plaster cornices in the hall and principal rooms. The entrance hall has a simply molded plaster centerpiece composed of concentric circles, but there are no centerpieces on the other ceilings. The parlor mantelpiece is composed of variegated marbles, black-and-white and black-and-beige, surrounding an elaborate arched cast-iron fire frame. The library mantelpiece is also composed of marble inset with an arched cast-iron fire frame. The dining room fireplace has a slightly gray-veined white marble surround and hearth. The mantelpiece is a very simple wooden Greek Revival one. The other mantelpieces throughout the house are equally simple.

7. Hardware: The knob and keyhole escutcheon of the front door are silver-plated. Most interior doors have mortise locks. The doorknobs appear to be porcelain. Some dining room doors have rim locks.
8. Mechanical equipment:
 - a. Heating, etc.: The heating system is modern, utilizing baseboard radiators. The nine fireplaces in the house are all usable. The house is not air-conditioned.
 - b. Lighting: There is electric lighting throughout. One antique fixture, originally an oil lamp, now electrified, hangs from the centerpiece of the entrance hall ceiling.
 - c. Plumbing: The plumbing throughout the house is modern.
9. Original furnishings: An American Empire mahogany-veneered marble-topped pier table and a gilded gesso neo-Rococo pier mirror in the parlor; and an American Empire pier table, a barometer, and a Victorian cast-iron hall stand in the hall belonged to James Madison Laidley and remained in the house when he sold it in 1857. In the parlor, original Summers possessions include portraits of Judge George W. Summers (1804-1868) and his wife, Amacetta Laidley Summers, (1818-1867) by George Caleb Bingham (1811-1879), and a square grand pianoforte by Adam Stoddart of New York. In the library, portraits of Judge Lewis Summers (1778-1846) by George Catlin (1796-1872) and of Heber Summers (George W. and Amacetta Summers' son who died young) by Bingham, and a tall secretary bookcase are original Summers pieces, as is the tall-case clock by Jesse Woltz of Lancaster, Ohio, in the hall. In the dining room, the cherry table capable of accommodating twenty people is a noteworthy Summers piece.

D. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The house faces south in the midst of one-and-a-quarter-acre grounds. The quarters behind the main house face east.
2. Landscape design: The grounds of Glenwood are planted with perennial, herb, and boxwood gardens linked by flagstone walks. Originally, the house was on one of only seven farms between the Elk River and Kanawha Two-Mile Creek north of the Kanawha River. Each farm was sited on a long, narrow strip of land extending north from the Kanawha River across three ridges.

3. Outbuildings: The kitchen and quarters building is north of the main house but close to it. For further data, SEE below, C. Supplemental Material.
There is a small greenhouse southwest of the main house.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

- A. Interviews: Telephone interviews during January-February 1981 by Denys Peter Myers, HABS Architectural Historian, with Rodney S. Collins, Architectural Historian, West Virginia Department of Culture and History, Capitol Complex, Charleston, WV; Paul D. Marshall, AIA, Paul D. Marshall and Associates, Suite 406, 1033 Quarrier St., Charleston, WV; and Miss Morgan Peyton, Curator, Glenwood Project, West Virginia College of Graduate Studies Foundation, Inc., 800 Orchard St., Charleston, WV.

B. Bibliography:

Collins, Rodney S., "Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House," National Register of Historic Places Inventory - Nomination Form, prepared on August 9, 1978.

Marshall, Paul D. & Associates, Inc., Glenwood Quarters - Charleston, West Virginia, Historic Structures Report, August 31, 1979.

NOTE: Data on the National Register Nomination Form were prepared from the following interviews and sources:

Interview of Miss Lucy Quarrier by Rodney S. Collins, March 3, 1977 (Charleston WV) Dept. of culture and History, Preservation Unit.

Interview of Miss Lucy Quarrier by Angus Peyton, Clarence Moran, and Debra Faber, May 9, 1978 (Charleston WV) Department of Culture and History, Preservation Unit.

Charleston Daily Mail, January 17, 1954.

Christian Science Monitor, February 28, 1942.

Dayton, Ruth Woods. Pioneers and Their Homes on the Upper Kanawha. Charleston, WV: West Virginia Publishing Co., 1947, pp. 275-285.

Eskew, Roderick Koenig. A History of the Quarrier, Laidley, Bickers, Eskew and Allied Families. Philadelphia, PA: Clarke Printing Co., 1971, pp. 81-100.

Hale, John P. History of the Great Kanawha Valley. Madison, WI: Brant, Fuller and Co., 1891, vol. 1, pp. 296-298.

Laidley, W. S. History of Charleston and Kanawha County, West Virginia. Chicago: Richmond-Arnold Publishing Co., 1911, pp. 103-109.

NOTE: Data in the Historic Structures Report were compiled from the following interview and sources:

Interview of Miss Lucy Quarrier by Jill Ziegler, July 20, 1979, (Charleston, WV).

Charleston, West Virginia Clerk's Office, Kanawha County Court-house, Deed Books: Book T - Page 608, Book 87 - Page 305, Book 457 - Page 151, Book 646 - Page 337; Will Books: Book 81 - Page 314, Book 260 - Page 375.

Charleston Daily Mail, May 20, 1934, "The Summers Family - History and Genealogy of Pioneers."

Charleston Daily Mail, May 27, 1934, "The Laidley Family - History and Genealogy of Pioneers."

Charleston Daily Mail, October 21, 1934, "The Quarrier Family - History and Genealogy of Pioneers."

Charleston Daily Mail, October 28, 1934, "The Quarrier Family - History and Genealogy of Pioneers."

Charleston Gazette, October 29, 1950, William H. Maginnis, "Summers Family Left Impression On Kanawha and Neighbor Counties."

Christian Science Monitor, February 28, 1942, Horace Reynolds, "The Old Summers Place."

Dayton, Ruth Woods. Pioneers and Their Homes on the Upper Kanawha. Charleston, WV: West Virginia Publishing Co., 1947, pp. 237-241, 275-285, 304.

Gallagher, D. C., Genealogical Notes of the Miller - Quarrier - Shrewsbury - Dickinson Families, 1917.

- C. Supplemental Material: The following text is quoted in shortened form from portions of the Historic Structures Report on Glenwood Quarters by Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc. with the kind permission of Paul D. Marshall, AIA.

The Laidley family temporarily lived in the . . . [Quarters] . . . while the main house was being built. . . . After the construction of Glenwood, it served as living quarters for the house servants of the Laidley and Summers families. There are four rooms with fireplaces in each. Two slave families lived in the building at a time, each having a room on the second floor. Cooking was done on the first floor, and the adjoining room was a sitting room for both families. The furniture was generally simple and made by the slaves themselves. . . .

Inventory of Materials of Construction

Date of Erection: 1850-1851

Addition or Alterations: Frame addition at north end of building, 11'8" wide x 12'4" deep. Addition used for storage of garden tools and supplies.

Foundations: Local stone, shaped and laid with mortar.

Dimensions: Exterior: 16'4" x 34'4"+ Interior: First Floor 14'0" x 32'1"+ Second Floor 14'7" x 32'10"+ Building square footage: 1121 sq. ft. Building cubage: 8092 cu. ft.

Exterior Walls: Brick - native clays - fired at site.

Joints: Common bond with irregular coursing of Flemish bond.

Roof: Original, not known. Existing - black asphalt shingles on wood sheathing installed in 1950s.

Doors: Wood paneled doors with upper panels glazed. Three-light glazed transom above doors. Wood frames.

Windows: The only original windows exist in openings above porch on east facade. They are wood single hung sash in wood frames with 6 over 6 glass arrangement. All other windows have 1 over 1 glazing in single hung wood sash with wood frames. The frames are from stock which do not fit openings. Compensation for the fit has been made by filling the jamb and sill voids with a cement wash.

Exterior Steps: Existing steps are in the form of large stones arranged to provide irregular, but adequate risers.

Interior:

Floors: Random width wood face-nailed to wood floor joists, both floors.

Walls: Plaster applied to brick walls. Finish is rough textured with many areas of crazing and cracking due to effects of moisture and humidity over the life of the building.

Ceilings: Plaster on hand-split wood lath over ceiling joists.

Hardware: Door hardware is old with an occasional piece that appears to be of the construction period.

Inventory of Spaces and Details - Existing Conditions [August 1979]

Exterior The "Quarters" of "Glenwood" is a rectangular brick building, possibly the most substantial of its type ever constructed in the Charleston area. The building is two stories in height containing four rooms and having a central, single run stair in the center. There is no central hall, the stair leading merely to small landings at the bottom and top of its run.

The building can be described as common Pre-Civil War residential housing, examples of which can be found in several 19th century residential areas of the Kanawha Valley. It was somewhat representative of the future main residence to come with its end-wall chimneys, attached porch and regular fenestration pattern.

The brick was formed and burned on the site. It was laid in common bond interspersed with Flemish bond courses in an irregular pattern. Nearly all of the existing brick in the house is original fabric. The only exceptions are some occasional patches and poorly executed tuck pointing.

A wood lean-to porch extends across the entire east side of the house. The existing porch is not original fabric and was built prior to the 1950s, but the original porch design was used as a pattern. The porch roof is covered with asphalt shingles, as is the main roof, which is not original fabric.

East Facade The east facade of the house is the entrance side having exterior doors into each first floor room as well as the stair.

Miss Lucy Quarrier . . . said that, although the existing porch is not original fabric, its appearance and design is a duplicate of the original to the best of her knowledge. Wood lattice work of the porch is a more modern addition.

Each of the three doors has two glazed upper panels in the four panel arrangement and there is a three-light glazed transom above. Screen doors have been installed in all three door frames.

The lintel brick over each door head is interrupted by a wood member that extends from the door head to the main porch roof beam. These timbers have, in recent years, been used to store screens from the main house and various garden stakes. The original intended use is not known. There are pyramid-shaped mortar breaks in brickwork above all three entrance doors.

There are two windows in the second story of the facade. The windows are aligned over the two end doors. They are of single hung wood sash with 6 over 6 glass arrangements. There is a wood lintel over the south window.

The small, one story frame addition at the north end of the house was constructed in the 1950s and is used to store gardening tools and supplies. It has a window that is compatible with the windows in the house, is finished with wood siding and has a roof covering of asphalt shingles to match the porch and house roofs.

North Facade The north facade of the building is without windows or decorative elements. A copper downspout crosses the facade diagonally and empties onto the roof of the frame gardener's shed addition. The shed intrudes upon about half of the first story area of the facade.

The gardener's shed does not attach securely to the original house wall, however the roof line of the shed is well flashed into the brick coursing.

Vines cover a considerable area of the north facade, obscuring the condition of brick mortar joints, possibly causing damage to the joints and brick.

The chimney on the north facade leans toward the inside of the building.

West Facade The west facade is the rear of the building. Originally there were four windows on this facade, one in each of the four rooms. The first floor south end window was converted to a door opening during the 1950s. The existing windows are not original fabric. The glass arrangement is 1 over 1 and the sash and frames are of more modern design and construction. There is a cement wash filling the voids at jambs and sill to compensate for the poor fit of the windows.

Ivy vines obscure most of the central portion of the west facade. There are some areas of brick patchwork and pointing in which materials were used that do not match existing materials.

The west facade of the gardener's shed is the entrance side of the shed and rightly so for it faces the lovely gardens of Glenwood. The paneled door of the shed has an elaborate classical pilastered frame and pedimented head.

South Facade The south facade is dominated by a large ash tree and ivy. One of the first features that catches the eye, a wall mounted font and spout, was installed in the 1950s and presently does not function.

The brickwork on the south facade is in good condition except for a minor need for tuck pointing in a few joints. Tuck pointing in the past was not cleaned as it should have been, leaving areas of discoloration from mortar over the brickwork.

Roof The roof structure is wood and, although we were unable to enter the attic area, we assume that the existing structure is not original. This assumption is based on evidence found on the chimneys that the roof pitch was somewhat steeper at an earlier date than the existing condition. The evidence includes former flashing reglet cuts in the brick and smudges of cold tar roofing cement along the former flashing line.

The existing roofing material is black asphalt shingles about 20 years old. Flashing is galvanized steel heavily coated with asphalt waterproofing. Gutters and downspouts, where used, are copper.

The brick masonry of the chimneys is in poor condition. There are many voids in some mortar joints while other joints have been carelessly filled with cement mortar. . . . [There is some] intrusion of vines into joints.

Interior All rooms, with the exception of the toilet and stair, are similar in detail and finishes. Walls and ceilings are plaster, unevenly troweled, showing its age with many cracks and patches. The ceiling plaster was applied over hand-split wood lath.

Fireplaces in the house, except for the kitchen, have their openings closed by asbestos fiber which was used to spread the flames from a perforated gas pipe along the base of the opening. . . . The gas fireplace fixtures date from the first quarter of the 20th century. . . . The mantels are simple wood boards around a plastered opening. All hearths are brick, floors are wood, and bases are plain.

The kitchen fireplace is deeper than the others due to its purpose of being the cooking source for the main house. It is still fitted with its iron swinging crane for supporting cooking utensils. . . . A Dutch oven was once located in the right corner of the kitchen adjacent to the fireplace.

Two notable exceptions to the plaster finish of the walls and ceilings are the toilet . . . and stair. . . . These areas are finished with vertical wood boards. The toilet is cramped under the stairs and was also a later 20th century addition. The stair well exposes the original interior brickwork which needs tuckpointing attention. A bare lightbulb electrical fixture and telephone shelf near the bottom of the stairs are 20th century intrusions into the otherwise original fabric.

Summary The architectural significance of the "Quarters" building lies in its relationship to the "Glenwood" mansion and the integrity of the remaining historic fabric of the building.

The building has a considerable mass of original fabric intact and unchanged from the period of construction. The only real changes are in the normally vulnerable areas such as roof construction and exterior openings. Considering the variety of uses for the building in later years, we are indeed fortunate to have so many of the Pre-Civil War finishes remaining.

The only additions to the house that do not reflect the original construction are the gardener's shed at the north end of the house, and the toilet tucked under the stairs. Both additions are important in the historical development of the building and are still in use. Of course, the building has been furnished with natural gas, electricity and telephone service. These utilities were added clumsily by surface mounting all devices, as was customary when these services were added in the early twentieth century.

Other intrusions into the original fabric include the alteration of the roof pitch, stock replacement windows, a door cut into the southwest wall of the kitchen, and various brick patching and poor tuck pointing.

The entire house is historically significant as an excellent example of mid-nineteenth century residential architecture. It is particularly important as one of the most substantial servant quarters buildings of the period.

Prepared by: Denys Peter Myers
Architectural Historian
Historic American Buildings Survey
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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

This project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) with funding from the West Virginia Department of Culture and History. The recording was completed under the direction of John Poppeliers, Chief of HABS, and Kenneth L. Anderson, Principal Architect of HABS, in the HABS field office in Charleston, West Virginia. Recording was carried out during the summer of 1979 by James Murray Howard (University of Illinois), Project Supervisor; Donna White, Project Historian; and Student Architects James Barrett Garrison (Carnegie-Mellon University) and Keith Edward Soto (University of Florida). The photographs were taken by Walter Smalling, Jr., Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service Photographer. The records were extensively augmented and edited by Denys Peter Myers, HABS Architectural Historian.

ADDENDUM TO:

GLENWOOD

(Laidley-Summers-Quarrier House)
800 Orchard Street
Charleston
Kanawha County
West Virginia

HABS NO. WV-211

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